

LYNCHINGS IN 1913.

JANUARY.

17--Henry Moseon, colored, murder, Paris, Texas.

FEBRUARY.

7--Andrew Williams, colored, accused of murder, Houston, Miss.

8--David Rucker, colored, Houston, Miss. The mob discovered that it had lynched Williams by mistake.

--George McDonald, colored, disorderly, Barney, Ga.

15--Charles Ryson, colored preacher, cause unknown, near Shreveport, La.

22--Willis Webb, colored, killed two colored women; lynched by mob of his own race, Drew, MI Miss.

23--17 year old Negro boy, assault and battery on w young white man, Manning, S.C.

25--_____ Washington, colored, cause unknown, Elysian Fields, Texas.

25-- George Redden, colored, accused of horse stealing, near Karnack, Texas.

25--Jim Greene, colored, was whipped by his landlord, Samuel Spicer; Greene, out of revenge, later fatally shot Mrs. Spicer, Andalusia, Ala.

28--Two unknown Negro tramps charged with killing a policeman, Cornelia, Ga.

MARCH.

21--John Gretson, colored, accused of murder, Union, Tenn.

26--Henry Brown, colored, in jail for attempted murder of members of his family, seriously wounded the sheriff with a club, when he entered the cell to lock Brown up for the night, West, Point, Miss.

APRIL.

7--J.C. Collins, colored, for shooting officers who were attempting to arrest him, Mondak, Mont.

MAY.

6--John Henry Moore, colored, for firing pistol and creating a disturbance Appling, Ga.

12--Sam Owensby, colored, for killing a white man in a dispute over the trade of a cow, Franklin, Ga.

-- _____ colored, attempted murder, Issaquena, Miss.

-- _____ colored, murderous assault, Springfield, Miss.

-- _____ colored, murderous assault, Hickory, Miss.

JUNE.

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- 4--Richard Galloway, colored, accused, with two others, of attacking a party of white men, Newton, Texas.
- 13--Dennis Simmons, colored, accused of rape and murder, Anadarko, Okla. ✓
- 19--William Norman, colored, rape and murder, Hot Springs, Ark. ✓
- 21--William Redding, colored, for shooting an officer, Americus, Ga.

JULY.

- 6--Roscoe Smith, colored, for the murder of a sheriff, Yellow River, Florida.
- 7--_____ colored, rape, Milton, Fla. ✓
- 10--Kid Tempers, colored for being lawless and assisting a criminal to escape, Blountville, Fla. ⁶
- 23--Sam White, colored, accused of attempting rape, Haines City, Fla. ✓
- 27--John Shake, colored, supposed to be a burglar, who while attempting to rob a store, shot the proprietor, Dunbar, Ga.

--- Two Negroes, near Germantown, Ky. No motive assigned for the deed. The Memphis

Commercial Appeal in commenting upon this lynching said: "Two apparently inoffensive Negroes, good farm hands, real wealth producers, were assassinated near Germantown, a few days ago. The Negroes had furnished no motive for the deed. So far as any one knows, they were quiet and orderly as country people of their class usually are."

AUGUST.

- 1--Richard Puckett, colored, charged with attempted rape, Laurens, S.C.
- 14--Sanders Franklin, colored, for shooting a white man to death in a dispute over the price of a watermelon, Ardmore, Okla.
- 14--Henry Ralston, colored, for killing a white boy whom he found in his melon patch, Ardmore, Okla.
- 14--George Winkfield, colored, accused of rape and murder, Lexington, Mo. ✓
- 15--Robert Lovet, colored for killing two white men, Morgan, Ga.
- 16--The sheriff at Spartanburg, S.C., in spite of the fact that dynamite was used, prevented a mob from lynching a Negro accused of assaulting a white woman. September 20th, this Negro was tried for the crime and found not guilty.
- 5--Wilson Gardner, colored, half-witted, for frightening women and children near Birmingham, Alabama.
- 25--Joe McNeely, colored, for shooting an officer, Charlotte, N.C.
- 25--Virgil Swanson, colored, accused of murder, Greenville, Ga. A few days later another Negro was arrested and confessed to the crime.

27--James Comeaux, colored, for attacking an Italian merchant who had accidentally swept dirt on his, Comeaux's shoes, as he was passing the store, Jennings, Louisiana.

SEPTEMBER.

20--Henry Crosby, colored for frightening a white woman in her home by his strange actions, Lewisville, Miss.

21--Will Davis, colored, for killing two white men and wounding a third near Franklin, Texas.

25--Walter Brownlee, colored, accused of attempted rape, Marks, Miss. Opinion at the time ✓
was divided as to the guilt or innocence of the accused one. At a mass meeting held
at Marks later in the day resolutions were adopted condemning the lynching.

26--Joe Richardson, colored, accused of rape, Litchfield, Ky. ✓

OCTOBER.

22--Warren Baton, colored, for making insulting remarks to a white woman, Monroe, La.

NOVEMBER.

4--John Cudjo, colored accused of killing a deputy sheriff, Wewoka, Okla.

7--Judson Tally, colored, 18 years old, accused of attempted rape, Dyersburg, Tenn. ✓

21--General Boyd, colored, accused of attempted rape, Walton, Ga. ✓

DECEMBER.

13--Henry White, colored, found under bed in white girl's room, Campville, La.

16--Cleve Culbertson, white, murder, Ray, North Dakota.

16--Ernest Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.

16--Frank Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.

LYNCHINGS: 1913.

In the year that has just passed fifty two persons, ⁴⁹ 51 colored and ³ 2 white were put to death in this country by mobs. The number of persons lynched in 1913 was ¹⁹¹⁴ thirteen ^{twelve} less than the number sixty-four, for the year 1912. In fact, this is the smallest number of lynchings for any one year since a record of lynchings has been kept. This is gratifying and indicates the possibility of a time when, throughout the length and breadth of this land of ours, no individual will be put to death without due process of law. If all the people, white and black, will work together in a courageous manner I feel quite sure that this time can soon be brought to pass.

In spite of the small number of lynchings for the year I find that, in several instances, innocent persons were put to death. At Greenville, Georgia, a black man was lynched for a murder. A few days later another person confessed to the crime. Two apparently innocent colored persons were put to death at Germantown, Kentucky. The Memphis ~~possible motive for commenting on this lynching~~, said: "These Negroes had furnished no ~~cause of murder~~ was lynched. It was later discovered that the wrong man had been put to death. At Spartanburg, S. C., through the bravery of the sheriff a mob was prevented from lynching a colored man accused of rape. Some time later a white jury found him not guilty of the crime.

I find another striking fact about the lynchings for the past year namely: that 21 of the persons put to death were only charged with some crime, that is to say, half of the persons lynched in 1913 were were only supposed to have committed some crime. The number of those who were put to death for particular crimes were as follows: murder 10, rape 5, attempted rape 5, accused of killing officers of the law 4, cause unknown 4, shooting an officer 3, murderous assault 3, accused of murder 3, attacking white persons 3, killing white persons in disputes over trades 2, frightening women and children 2, attempted murder 2. One person was put to death for each of the following offenses: for being accused of horse-stealing, disorderliness, general lawlessness, supposed burglary, insulting remarks. As I have ~~said~~ at other times said lynchings have largely ceased to be for the usual crime; of the 52 persons put to death this year only 10 or 20% were guilty or accused of rape. I find that lynchings occurred during the year in fifteen states.

These states and the number of lynchings in each are: Alabama ² 3, Arkansas 1, Georgia 10,

Florida 4, Kentucky 3, Louisiana 4, Mississippi 9, Missouri 1, Montana 1, North Carolina 1, ^{North Dakota 1,} Oklahoma 4, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 2, Texas 5.

The record of lynchings for the year in detail is as follows:

January,

17--Henry Mauseon, colored, murder, Paris, Texas.

February.

7--Andrew Williams, colored, accused of murder, Houston, Miss.

8--David Rucker, colored, Houston, Miss. The mob discovered that it had lynched Williams by mistake.

--George McDonald, colored, disorderly, Barney, Ga.

15--Charles Tyson, colored preacher, cause unknown, near Shreveport, La.

22--Willis Webb, colored, killed two colored women; lynched by mob of his own race, Drenth, Mississippi.

23--17 year old Negro boy, assault and battery on a young white man, Manning, S. C.

25--Washington, colored, cause unknown, Elysian Fields, Texas.

---George Redden, colored, accused of horse stealing, near Karnack, Texas.

---Jim Greene, colored, was whipped by his landlord, Samuel Spicer. Greene, out of revenge, later shot Mrs. Spicer, Andalusia, Ala.

28--Two unknown Negro tramps charged with killing a policeman, Cornelia, Ga.

March.

21 John Gretson, colored, accused of murder, Union, Tenn.

26--Henry Brown, colored, in jail for attempted murder of members of his family seriously wounded the sheriff with a club when he entered the cell to lock Brown up for the night, West Point, Miss.

April.

7--J. C. Collins, colored, for shooting officers who were attempting to arrest him, Mondak, Mont.

May.

5--John Henry Moore, colored, for firing pistol and creating a disturbance, Appling, Ga.

12--Sam Owensby, colored, for killing a white man in a dispute over the trade of a cow,

May--- Continued.

- _____, colored, attempted murder, Issaquena, Miss.
 _____, colored, murderous assault, Springfield, Miss.
 _____, colored, murderous assault, Hickory, Miss.

June.

- 4--Richard Galloway, colored, accused with two others of attacking a party of white men, Newton, Texas.
 13--Dennis Simmons, colored, accused of rape and murder, Anadarko, Okla.
 19--William Norman, colored, rape and murder, Hot Springs, Ark.
 21--William Redding, colored, for shooting an officer, Americus, Ga.

July.

- 6--Rescoe Smith, colored, for the murder of a sheriff, Yellow River, Fla.
 7--_____, colored, rape, Milton, Fla.
 10--Kid Tempers, colored, for being lawless and assisting a criminal to escape, Blountsville, Fla.

- 23--Sam White, colored, accused of attempted rape, Haines City, Fla.
 27--John Shake, colored, supposed to be a burglar, who while attempting to rob a store shot the proprietor, Dunbar, Ga.

____--Two Negroes near Germantown, Ky., no motive assigned for the deed.

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 15--Robert Lovet, colored, for killing two white men, Morgan, Ga.
 23--Wilson Gardner, colored, half-witted, for frightening women and children near Birmingham, Ala.
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 25--Virgil Swanson, colored, accused of murder, Greenville, Ga. A few days later another Negro was arrested and confessed to the crime.
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dirt on his, Comeaux's shoes as he was passing the store, Jennings, La.

September.

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26--Joe Richardson, colored, accused of rape, Litchfield, Ky.

October.

29--Warren Eaton, colored, for making insulting remarks to a white woman, Monroe, La.

November.

4--John Cudjo, colored, accused of killing a deputy sheriff, Muskogee, Okla. *Dyersburg, Tenn.*
7--John Talley, 18 years old, accused of attempted Criminal Assault,
21--General Boyd, colored, accused of attempted rape, Walton, Ga.

December.

13--Henry White, colored, found under bed in white girl's room, Campville, La.

16--Cleve Culbertson, white, murder, Ray, North Dakota.

--Ernest Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, Louisiana.

--Frank Williams, colored, murder, murder, Blanchard, Louisiana.

Lynchings-1913

NEGRO SHOT BY MOB

CHARLOTTE MOB

INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 26.—City officials to-day used every effort to un-cloak the identity of members of the mob that last night dragged Joe Mc-Neeley, a negro from a hospital here and shot him to death. At a session the board of aldermen offered a reward of \$1,000 each for apprehension of men who comprised the mob. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the negro "came to his death by pistol shot wounds in the hands of a mob unknown to the jury."

Judge Shaw, in Superior Court, from the bench to-day delivered a charge to the grand jury instructing them to make a searching investigation.

The sale of fire arms and ammunition to-day was prohibited.

Talk was heard of attempts at retaliation by negroes, but it is believed the police department has the situation well in hand. A number of special officers are on duty. The crime for which McNeeley forfeited his life was the shooting of Policeman Wilson on the streets here Friday. McNeeley was shooting his pistol in the street. When the officer appeared he shot him. Wilson in turn shot the negro. Wilson still is in a precarious condition, but it is believed he will recover.

Gov. Craig's Statement.

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 26.—Gov. Locke Craig, who arrived here this afternoon from Raleigh, to-night announced his intention of vigorously prosecuting the thirty-five members of the mob that lynched the negro assailant of Policeman Wilson at Charlotte this morning.

"The persons who committed this crime," said the Governor, "will be prosecuted and punished to the limit. All good citizens will do their part to avenge this outrage against the law. The accused was in legal custody and justice would have been done in order by the court. There was not the slightest excuse for the deed of the mob. I commend to all officers of the state the courageous example of the sheriff of Spartanburg county, S. C., who last week held his prisoner against great odds and asserted the majesty of constituted authority."

UNKNOWN NEGRO FOUND LYNCHED NEAR KILGORE

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 24.—An unknown negro was lynched last night near Kilgore, a station on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, twenty-five miles north of Birmingham. The body was found hanging under a trestle this morning. The sheriff's force today were unable to find who did it or to get any facts about any crime in that section which might have led to a lynching. They are still working on the case.

TWO WHITE BRUTES RAVISH COLORED GIRL.

Elizabeth Maceo Jeter, 4 years old, a little colored girl living at 3140 Heath avenue, Kingsbridge, was the victim of a most dastardly outrage on the evening of Thursday, November 6, when she was attacked at the corner of 238th street and Bailey avenue, forcibly carried into the woods and outraged by Joe Vitz, Station place, and John Cusheu, 3031 Collier avenue, Kingsbridge, two white men, both married.

The little girl is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Jeter, who conduct a newsstand at the elevated station at 238th street and Broadway. After school she spent the afternoon at the stand, leaving there about 6 o'clock for her home. The road is well lighted, but lonesome, and there is a stretch of woods on one side of the road at 238th street and Bailey avenue. The two men, who are neighbors of the Jeter family and well known in the community, evidently knew that the child passed that way en route home and lay in wait.

When she was seized she made a desperate fight, but it was comparatively easy for the ruffians to overpower her, and they stuffed a cap which one of them was wearing into her mouth to shut off her cries. After accomplishing their hellish purpose they fled, leaving the child unconscious in the woods.

After about an hour she regained consciousness and made her way home, reaching there about 7.30 o'clock, when she told her family what had happened. The authorities were notified and the family physician called in. She has been under medical treatment ever since and is still in a bad condition.

Police Seek to Shield Ruffians.

One of the policemen of the district came to the house and the child told him of the attack, naming the men who did it. The policeman assumed an attitude of doubt and refused to take any steps looking toward the arrest of the men. Detective Myers of the Bronx Precinct was put on the case, and he, too, the family claim, tried to cast a doubt on the girl's story, saying she accused could not be guilty. An attempt was made by either policeman or the detective to apprehend the men who were positively identified and named by the child. On the contrary both the officers, according to the family, weaved to weaken the child's identification of the brutes.

Next morning Mr. Jeter, the child's father, visited the scene of the outrage and found the cap worn by one of the men, which has been identified by neighbors. Failing to secure action by the officers of the Bronx Station, the family enlisted the services of Miss Grace Campbell, probation officer, who promptly notified the Gary Society, which sent three

detectives to apprehend the accused men. These detectives reached Kingsbridge Saturday night, but it is claimed that the men had been advised of their coming and so could not be found. The Gary Society men are making a diligent search for them and it is only a matter of a day or two, it is thought, before they will be arrested.

In the struggle the child was severely bruised about the throat and body, her clothes were nearly torn off her, she lost her school books, and her pocket book which contained \$4 disappeared also. The Jeter family is the only colored family in the neighborhood. Mr. Jeter is an extensive property owner. The people of the community are highly incensed and indignant at the treatment to which the child was subjected. The accused men are married, one of them being the father of several children. One of them is an expressman and his considerable business for Mr. Jeter.

It is reported, that her husband was mixed up in a similar case some time ago.

District Attorney Whitman's office has been made acquainted with the facts in the case and a complaint has been entered against the policeman and detective who by refusing to promptly arrest the men accused allowed them an opportunity to get away. The case will be pushed by Mr. Jeter with all possible rigor.

WANTS LYNCHING OF INNOCENT STOPPED

J. A. H. 8-7-13.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Disgusted with Viciousness of Whites who Murder Negroes—Says Killing of Negroes by White People Should be Stopped.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 5.—Such a favorite pastime has the lynching of innocent Negroes become in the South that the Memphis Commercial-Appeal has found it necessary to condemn the radical whites for their viciousness. "Low Work" is the heading of an editorial in which the Commercial-Appeal speaks out as follows:

The killing of Negroes by white people in order to fatten an average ought to be stopped, and killing Negroes just because one is in a bad humor ought also to be stopped.

Two apparently inoffensive Negroes, good farm hands, real wealth producers, were assassinated near Germantown a few days ago. The Negroes had furnished no possible motive for the deed. So far as any one knows they were quiet and orderly, as country people of their class usually are. They worked and played and loafed, just like other

country Negroes.

Now, the Negro is about the only dependable tiller of the soil in these parts. Competition for existence is not keen enough to force many white people into the harder work.

The Negro also is very useful as a distributor of money. About all he gets goes through his fingers.

Commercially, then, he is a very valuable asset. It is not good business to kill them.

When the Negro enters into the contest with the white man he is already at a disadvantage, and therefore the truly brave white man never seeks a quarrel with Negroes. He knows that the Negro is at a disadvantage, and he does not desire to take advantage of him.

Furthermore, the white man of courage can most always control the Negro without being compelled to resort to violence.

COVINGTON MEN AVENGE

NEGRO'S BRUTAL CRIME

Mon. Adv. 2-26-13

Put 300 Buletts Into Body of Fugitive Who Shot

Planter's Wife

Special to The Advertiser.

ANDALUSIA, ALA., Feb. 25.—Filled up on liquor and incensed because Sam Spicer, Jr., a prominent citizen and an extensive planter of this county, administered a flogging to him a few days ago, Jim Green, a negro farmer tenant, tonight stole into the rear of Spicer's home, near Heath, with a shotgun and probably mortally wounded Mrs. Spicer, who was preparing the evening meal. The black assassin dropped his gun immediately after firing and fled to the woods, where he was soon overtaken by citizens and shot to death, three hundred bullets taking effect in his body.

Sheriff Livings, with deputies and bloodhounds, left for the scene of the shooting immediately upon receipt of a telephone message that the negro assassin had been shot to death.

Mrs. Spicer had the shades pulled down and was preparing supper. Mr. Spicer and two small children were in an adjoining room. It is supposed the negro shot at the bulk of the shadow through the window, thinking he was shooting the husband, with whom he was aggrieved.

Green made no statement before dying.

Mrs. Spicer was shot in the back with buckshot and is not expected to live through the night. She was Miss Kilpatrick before her marriage to Mr. Spicer seven years ago. The Kilpatricks and Spicers are pioneer citizens of this county.

MOB KEPT TRYING TILL IT LYNCHED GUILTY NEGRO

First Negro Killed Was Innocent

but Second Was Guilty.

VICTIM BURNED AT STAKE

2-9-13

Negro Who Killed White Woman Cremated in the Court House Yard at Houston, Miss.—He Confessed.

Houston, Miss., February 8.—While a court stenographer took his testimony, Diver Rucker, a negro, 30 years old, today, in the presence of 1,000 persons, convicted him of the murder of a white woman, was condemned to death, and, while the sheriff and deputies looked on, powerless to interfere, was chained to a steel pump in the courthouse yard, oil-soaked wood was piled about him, the match applied and the body incinerated. A member of the mob fired four shots into Rucker's body before he died. His ashes were gathered up and carted away and the crowd dispersed.

Took Negro From Sheriff.

The lynching was the second in as many days, and followed the killing of Mrs. J. C. Williams, who was clubbed to death in her home here in the daytime Thursday, and her body thrown in a pit under the house after it had been stripped of a diamond ring and other jewelry. Andrew Williams, a negro, was first arrested charged with the crime. He was taken from jail by a mob and hanged Friday. The same night, Rucker, an employee of Mrs. Williams' father, was taken into custody and was hidden in a dwelling by the sheriff.

Early today the mob ferreted out the hiding place, took the negro from the officers, who were placed under guard, and determined to give Rucker a public trial without official interference. He was led down the street to a convenient open spot, the court stenographer summoned and an oppor-

...gives the negro to tell his story.
Innocent Negro Lynched.

He was quizzed for two hours. He declared the negro previously lynched to be guiltless. He told in detail of entering the dwelling, of asking Mrs. Williams for money and, being refused, he said he choked and beat her to death. The stenographer duly made a record of the confession, and at its conclusion the question of punishment was debated.

"Burn him," someone laconically said, and Rucker was marched to the courthouse yard, where he was bound to the pump.

District Attorney Knox appealed to the throng to forego its vengeance. He declared Governor Brewer at Jackson, with whom he had talked over the telephone, promised a special term of court to try Rucker. The crowd listened respectfully, but proceeded with its preparation to execute the prisoner.

The sheriff and his deputies, under guard in the courthouse, witnessed the scene through a window.

LYNCH LAW

The most formidable menace to our republican institutions a few years ago was lynching—summary execution of persons suspected of offences without giving them a trial. Lynching was very prevalent in the West among the lawless bands there. But as law invaded our western lands, as schools and churches grew up, lynching began to decline, and today has almost disappeared in the West.

In later years lynching was the method applied by the South to Negro offenders. The white man of the South, filled with hatred and prejudice, did not give the Negro a trial. All that was needed was for him to become convinced that the Negro was guilty, and there was a lynching. But we thank God that the same agencies which drove lynching from the West are about driving it from the South. Any student of lynching will be convinced of this by the following figures which will show, giving the decrees of lynchings of Negroes from 1895 to 1913.

Number of lynchings of Negroes, 1885 to 1895, 1073; 1895 to 1905, 969; 1905 to 1913, 539.

More and more the South is giving the Negro a fair trial. A charge is made and the Negro is given a chance to clear himself, even in the South, more to-day than ever before. If he has committed a heinous crime the state even furnishes him with a lawyer in order that he may have a fair trial. Thus the South is progressing. Education and religion are having their influence, and civilization is gaining every year. The time will soon come, we trust, when there shall be no more lynching in the South. But that every man, black and white, rich and poor, shall have a fair trial.

The trouble with lynch law is that it gives only one side a chance. Its desire is not justice, but vengeance.

...was permitted to give a defence he would come clear. And they do not want that.

There are peculiar things about lynch law which the psychologist however easily explains. Often a lynching takes place, and "best citizens" take part in it. They do, under the spell of a heartless leader what they would not otherwise do and what they afterwards regret. They actually participate in the lynching of a man they believe to be innocent.

Then, too, it has been found that many times, in a lynching, the "wrong Negro" has been hanged or burned—an innocent man has been sacrificed to satisfy the hellish desires of the lynching mob.

Lynch law will never make a strong nation. Only duly constituted courts fair trials, full opportunity for defence on the part of the accused, will bring a stable government.

Let every Negro in church and state set himself resolutely against lynch law in every particular, and set to it as far as he can that every man who is accused of any offense what ever be given the chance of a fair trial.

OFFICERS WHO DID THEIR DUTY 8-21-12

Sheriff White and his deputy of Spartanburg county, S. C., who held a mob of would-be lynchers at bay at the risk of their own lives to protect a negro prisoner, deserve to be commended. Not because the negro did not richly deserve death if he committed the crime of which he is accused did the two men fight to save him, but because they remembered their oaths of office and sought to prevent the state's honor from being besmirched. Their bravery and steadfastness against odds is all the more to be commended because of the attitude of Gov. Blease, as it is understood to be, towards lynching. They asked for the aid of troops when they were in danger from pistol and rifle bullets and dynamite, but that aid was refused.

If all officers of the law conducted themselves as these two there would be fewer lynchings, fewer mobs formed and a more wholesome respect for law generally. While defending the accused negro they defended their state and its laws.

It often is the case that an officer who thwarts a mob commits political suicide by that act. But all brave men everywhere surely honor and respect Sheriff White for his devotion to duty in the face of personal danger and of the possibility that he might suffer in a political way. Law officers must know neither friend nor foe in the discharge of their duty if they are to be true to their oaths. It was Sheriff White's duty to protect the negro. That he did his duty under the trying circumstances does him honor.

WILL FAIR NEGRO NOW A FREE MAN

Spartanburg Jury Acquits
Prisoner Whom Mob
Nearly Lynched.

COMMENDS VERDICT

Judge George W. Gage Says
Time Will Show That
the Decision is
Right One.

(Special to The Observer)

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 20.

In the face of the positive statement of a respectable white matron of high intelligence that he had assaulted her, Will Fair, a Negro was found not guilty this afternoon at a special term of General Sessions Court called for the trial of the case. The jury was out 20 hours.

The verdict caused no surprise and was quietly received. A few people not entirely familiar with the case were reported to be muttering this evening. Fair was told it might be inadvisable for him to remain in this vicinity. He thought so himself. A position was offered him in a railroad construction camp 300 miles from here. He left for there this evening.

The acquittal of Fair is a vindication of Sheriff W. J. White, who at the risk of his life, saved the Negro from being lynched. He stood off a large mob who stormed the jail on the night of Fair's arrest and went so far as to blow open the outer gate with dynamite. Hundreds of pistol-shots were fired and three men were wounded. Policeman S. J. Alverson, who was alleged to have shot one

of the men and who was impelled by the force of public opinion to resign in consequence, has been exonerated by the City Council and today was reinstated on the force.

EPOCH-MAKING CASE.

People were saying here tonight that Fair's trial and acquittal were epoch-making in South Carolina and made the best argument that has ever been advanced against lynching.

The woman is believed to have accused Fair in good faith, but to have been laboring under a delusion due to her physical condition. The circumstance surrounding the case did not bear out the woman's statement, although Fair admitted that he passed her house about the time of the alleged assault.

The jury, it is authentically reported never considered a verdict of guilty. On the ballot six stood for acquittal. The other six wanted to report a mistrial and shift the burden upon another jury. Thus they stood until about 10 minutes before they finally brought in the verdict. Then Judge George W. Gage bade them be men. They filed into their room and soon emerged with the verdict.

Judge Gage had asked them: "Do you think I may not say anything to help you in arriving at a conclusion in this case?"

The foreman, Joseph Lee of Landrum, president of a hosiery manufacturing company, replied: "We are hopelessly disagreed."

JUDGE GAGE SPEAKS.

"It is next to impossible for us in matters of this kind to put away all outside considerations. I speak from my own experience and out of my own heart and my own knowledge. I was raised on a plantation with Negroes and I think I know them as well as any man knows them. I know their weakness and I know our weakness. They are here by a

strange providence, but they are here. How our final relationship with them is to be determined no man knows and no man need question himself. If we go to our duty day by day and do justice man by man, the end will come and the God who made us and who made them and who put us here together will bring us safely to some common end.

RACE AGAINST RACE.

"I know that men are almost incapable of weighing a nice balance of truth where the contest is between one race and another race, especially where the one race is charged with the awful crime of assault. I know the awful peril our country women are subject to. I was raised in the country, and I know its duties and its beauties, its glories and its perils, its joys and its sorrows and burdens; but the question for you in this case is; Did this man assault this woman and under all the testimony is it true beyond a reasonable doubt? if it is, it is your duty to declare, it is your duty to say 'Guilty.' If it is not true as you see it, if it is not true beyond a reasonable doubt, then to write a verdict of 'Guilty, in answer to anybody's demand would be to crucify the law, to degrade our courts and to stultify you men. I know there is such a thing as 'public opinion' that drives and whirls men like a sandstorm, but I tell you this: a wave of public opinion in time of excitement is sometimes the most uncertain thing in the world. The only certain thing is the knowledge which points to the truth and which never errs. If you follow it, you are in the sure path, and if you leave it you are in quagmires all the way."

Then the jury reported that they found Fair not guilty

WASHINGTON WRITES ABOUT OUR LYNCHING RECORD.

Editor The Advertiser:

At the end of six months of the present year there had been twenty-four cases of lynchings. At the end of ten months, (November 1st), there had been forty-five lynchings; a reduction of four as compared with the same period in 1912. Within the past four months, July, August, September and October, since I last called attention to the subject, there have been twenty-one lynchings, making a total, as I have said, of forty-five lynchings for ten months. Of this number only seven individuals or 1.5 per cent were charged with rape.

It is worth while I think to note a few typical cases for which human life was taken by a mob.

July 10th, a negro near Blountsville, Florida, charged with being lawless and assisting a criminal to escape.

July 27th, a negro at Dunbar, Georgia, supposed to be a burglar, charged with shooting proprietor of store.

Also in July, two colored farmers were lynched near Germantown, Kentucky. No motive was assigned for the lynching. The Commercial Appeal, the leading white newspaper of Tennessee, in commenting upon the lynching, said: "Two apparently inoffensive negroes, good farm hands, real wealth producers, were assassinated." The Commercial Appeal further stated, "As far as anyone knows, they were quiet, orderly country people."

August 18th, the sheriff at Spartanburg, S. C., in spite of the fact that dynamite was used, prevented mob from lynching a negro accused of assaulting a white woman; he was tried before a white jury and found not guilty.

August 23rd, a half-witted negro near Birmingham, Alabama, for frightening women and children.

August 25th, a negro accused of murder, villa, Georgia. A few days later, another arrested and confessed. An innocent man lynched.

August 27th, a negro at Jennings, Louisiana, striking an Italian merchant who had swept the negro's shoes as he was passing the store.

September 20th, a negro at Louisville, Mi because he frightened a white woman in her by his strange actions.

September 21st, at Franklin, Texas, a negro killing two white men and wounding a third.

September 25th, at Marks, Mississippi, a negro accused of attempted rape. The opinion of the mob was divided on his guilt or innocence; a mass meeting held later condemned the lynching.

September 26th, a negro at Litchfield, Kentucky, accused of rape.

October 22nd, at Monroe Louisiana, a negro for making insulting remarks to a white woman.

In ten months, as stated above, forty-five persons have been put to death by mob-law. A reduction of the number by four, though small, means something in the way of a higher civilization.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

NEGRO PARSON VICTIM

OF A LOUISIANA MOB

Shreveport, La., February 15.—The body of Charles Tyson, negro preacher, residing near Myrtle, Caddo parish, was found hanging to the limb of a tree late Friday afternoon by deputy sheriffs who, on the request of the dead man's wife, had been searching for him. It is not known who did the lynching.

The sheriff is making an investigation and arrests are expected.

SHERIFF IS OVERPOWERED BY SOUTH CAROLINA MOB

Negro Charged With Assault Hanged

Mont. Adv. 8-12-13

LAURENS, S. C., Aug. 12.—Richard Puckett, a young negro charged with attempted criminal assault near here yesterday, was taken from the jail here at 12:30 o'clock this morning by a mob estimated to number 2,000 men, and hanged to a beam of a railway trestle near the Laurens depot. Several hundred bullets were then fired into his body, and the mob dispersed, leaving the body hanging to be examined by a coroner's jury today. Although Sheriff Owings is quoted as saying the negro confessed to him Puckett made a denial of his guilt just before he was strung up by the mob.

Puckett was charged with having attacked a young woman who was driving in a buggy along a lonely road near here yesterday morning. It is said he dragged her from the buggy, but fled when she called to her two brothers who were following her in another buggy. Laurens officers arrested Puckett soon after they had begun the search, but the young woman who had been attacked failed to identify him. However, it is said, blood hounds were then used to fasten guilt on him.

The mob overpowered the sheriff and deputies, breaking down a door of the jail and one of the steel cages where Puckett was confined. The lynching did not take place until several hours after the first of the crowd began to assemble at the jail.

BODY BURNED AND HANGED BY MOB

AUSTIN'S HEAD CUT OFF

Body Hanging From Tree in Court House Square.

MOB GAINS POSSESSION OF BODY

Hampton, S. C., May 29.—The body of Richard Henry Austin arrived here at 1:45 o'clock this morning and the mob that had been awaiting its arrival took possession of it and proceeded to wreak their vengeance on the inanimate body of the criminal.

The body was dragged from the automobile and taken to the court house square and there mutilated, toes, fingers, etc., were cut off and carried away by members of the mob as souvenirs. Then the head was cut off, and this, it is said, will be carried to Allendale later in the day.

The mob was then "singed" on account of the odor and hanged from a tree, where it was left

hanging in full view of all spectators.

The mob was orderly and went about its work in a determined manner that brooked no resistance from the officials.

Bluffton, S. C., May 28.—Richard Henry Austin died aboard the Attaquin this afternoon about 4 o'clock, while half way between Savannah and Bluffton. Sheriff Morris left Savannah with his prisoner about 2 o'clock in hopes of landing him alive on South Carolina soil, but Austin, who was fatally wounded when captured, grew steadily worse and died while the journey was but half completed.

Immediately upon arrival here Sheriff Morris procured an automobile and left with the body, saying he expected to spend the night at Ridgeland.

Hampton, S. C., May 28.—Death cheated the armed men who patiently awaited the arrival of Sheriff Morris and his prisoner, Richard Henry Austin, this afternoon and to-night. A telephone message was received here at 8 o'clock from Sheriff Morris by Deputy Sheriff J. H. Lightsey, saying that Austin died aboard the Attaquin while the steamer was half way between Savannah and Bluffton, S. C.

To-night the armed men who flocked to Hampton from the surrounding country remained in the town, awaiting the arrival of the sheriff with Austin's body. The sheriff informed his deputy over the telephone that he would bring Austin's body here and the mob awaited his arrival.

Word reached Hampton at 3 o'clock this afternoon that Austin was being brought to Hampton by Sheriff Morris. It was said that the negro was desperately wounded but was alive. The news spread quickly. Soon armed men began to gather in the town. The afternoon train from Augusta brought about fifty. Others came horseback, in buggies, afoot, until about two hundred out-of-town men were here, armed and waiting.

They said little, these sturdy, determined-looking South Carolina farmers, but it was no difficult task to surmise their thoughts. Each was thinking of the friends and neighbors shot down by the man whose arrival they were awaiting, and of the dastardly crime that began this whole affair several weeks ago. And as they waited and thought on these things their lips tightened and a set look of determination came into the bronzed faces. Not a threat was heard, not a suggestion of violence. Perfect order was observed and but for the presence of so many strangers the little town of Hampton was no different than it was yesterday or will be to-morrow. But the South Carolina farmers waited on and as the sun set and darkness came an undercurrent of excitement became plainly felt.

No negroes were to be seen. The colored population of Hampton was conspicuous by its absence this afternoon and to-night. In the jail were four blacks, arrested for minor offenses, and these were uneasy and restless. But no threatening move of any kind was made in their direction and as the hours passed the prisoners became easier in mind, and finally went to sleep.

Deputy Sheriff Lightsey left to-night to meet his superior, after assuring the people that Austin's body would be brought to Hampton.

The South Carolina farmers waited on through the night, their vigilance unrelaxed. "Merely wanted to see the body," it was said.

NEGRO TRAMPS LYNCHED FOR KILLING POLICEMAN

Georgia Mob Takes Prisoners Away from Posse and

Strings Them Up

Mont. Adv. 3-1-8

CORNELIA, GA., Feb. 28.—Two unidentified negro tramps, charged with killing Policeman John Gibby of Cornelia, were taken from a posse and lynched near here early tonight by a mob of masked men. Both the negroes were strung up to a telegraph pole in the presence of several hundred persons from Cornelia and Clarksville, Ga.

The negroes came into Cornelia this morning on a freight train and were arrested by the policeman. As Gibby was handcuffing one of them the other took the officer's pistol and shot Gibby twice. Death was instantaneous, and both the negroes escaped.

Posses immediately were organized, and, with the assistance of bloodhounds, the fugitives were captured late today. While they were being taken to the Clarksville jail a mob of masked men overpowered the posse and lynched the negroes.

MOB LYNCHED NEGRO AS SHERIFF SLEPT

Mont. News 8-8-13

Took Prisoner From Jail Without Awakening Official.

Appling, May 6.—While Sheriff Crawford was asleep in his room in the Columbia county jail early this morning a mob quietly entered the prison, took John Henry Moore, a negro, from his cell and hanged him to a nearby tree. It was several hours before the sheriff knew of the lynching.

Moore and two other negroes had been arrested Saturday night on a charge of firing pistols and otherwise terrorizing the community of Martinez, near here. The sheriff says he saw no indications of mob violence Monday night.

LYNCHINGS IN 1913.

THE number of lynchings in 1913 is the smallest on record since 1885, when these statistics were begun. The total number is but forty-eight, as compared with sixty-four in 1912. The following table showing the annual number during the last twenty-nine years may be of general interest, as the subject of lynching is still a matter of state and national discussion:

1885	184	1906	115
1886	138	1907	134
1887	122	1908	96
1888	142	1909	104
1889	176	1910	87
1890	127	1911	68
1891	192	1912	60
1892	255	1913	48
1893	200		
1894	190		
1895	171		
1896	181		
1897	108		
1898	127		
1899	107		

The number of lynchings in the various states was as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 7; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 9; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Oklahoma, 5; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 7. Cases of race rioting or killing by posses are not included in the list. Of the total number forty-four were in the south and four in the north. Forty-seven were blacks and one white. The crimes for which they were lynch were as follows: Murder, 28; rape, 7; unnamed causes, 2; horse stealing, 1; race prejudice, 1; murderous assault, 4; alleged murder, 1; annoying white women, 2; alleged rape, 1; attempted rape, 1. Two victims were proved innocent after their death. The detailed list follows:

JANUARY.

- 8—Carlson, colored, unnamed offense, Selma, Ala.
- 9—Unnamed negro, rape, Wagoner county, Okla.
- 17—Henry Monson, colored, murder, Paris, Tex.
- 23—Richard Stanley, colored, rape, Fultonsburg, Tex.
- 30—Unnamed negro, murder, Drew, Miss.

FEBRUARY.

- 7—Andrew Williams, colored, murder, Houston, Miss.
- 23—Willis Webb, colored, murder, Drew, Miss.
- 25—Anderson, colored, murder, near Marshall, Tex.
- 26—Robert Perry, colored, horse stealing, Karnooph, Tex.

MARCH.

- 4—Two unnamed negroes, murder, Cordella, Ga.
- 21—John Gregson, colored, murder, Union City, Tenn.

APRIL.

- 6—J. C. Collins, colored, murder, Mondak, Mont.

MAY.

- 5—Samuel Owensby, colored, murder, Hogansville, Ga.

JUNE.

- 4—Unnamed negro, murderous assault, Beaumont, Tex.
- 6—Richard Galloway, colored, race trouble, Newton county, Tex.
- 18—Dennis Simmons, colored, murder, Andarko, Okla.
- 19—William Norman, colored, rape, near Hot Springs, Ark.
- 21—Unnamed negro, murder, Americus, Ga.
- 27—William Robinson, colored, murder, Lambert, Miss.

JULY.

- 6—Rosecoe Smith, colored, murder, Yellow River, Fla.
- 7—Unnamed negro, rape, Bonifay, Fla.
- 10—"Kid" Tempers, colored, murder, Mount town, Fla.
- 16—Samuel Towner, colored, murder, Alligator, Miss.

- 28—John Shale, colored, murderous assault, Danbar, Ga.
- 13—Richard Puckett, colored, rape, Laurens, S. C.
- 14—Sanders Franklin, colored, murder, Paul's Valley, Okla.
- 14—Henry Ralston, colored, murder, Paul's Valley, Okla.
- 15—Robert Lovett, colored, murder, Morgan, Ga.
- 25—Virgie Swanson, colored, alleged murder, proved to be innocent, Greenville, Ga.
- 26—Joseph McNeely, colored, murder, Charlotte, N. C.
- 27—James Comeaux, colored, murderous assault, Jennings, La.
- 28—Unknown negro, unnamed cause, Kilgore, Ala.

SEPTEMBER.

- 5—Lee Simms, colored, rape, Little Rock, Ark.
- 12—Two unnamed negroes, murderous assault, Tamma, Ill.
- 21—William Davis, colored, murder, Franklin, Tex.
- 21—Henry Crosby, colored, annoying a white woman, Louisville, Miss.
- 26—Joseph Richardson, colored, rape, Litchfield, Ky.
- 28—Walter Jones, colored, murder, Harrison, Miss.
- 28—William Jones, colored, murder, Harrison, Miss.

OCTOBER.

- 11—Walter Brownlee, colored, alleged rape, Hinch-cliff, Miss. [proved innocent].
- 22—Warren Eaton, colored, insulting white woman, Monroe, La.

NOVEMBER.

- 4—John Cudje, colored, murder, Wewoka, Okla.
- 7—John Talley, colored, attempted rape, Dyersburg, Tenn.

DECEMBER.

- 18—Ernest Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.
- 18—Frank Williams, colored, murder, Blanchard, La.
- 18—Oliver Culbertson, murder, Williston, N. D.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED AND BODY BURNED

Constitution
Enraged Citizens of Hot Springs, Ark., Avenge Fatal Assault on a Little Girl. Lynching in Heart of City.

Hot Springs, Ark., June 19.—Will Norman, a negro, captured after a twelve-hour search of the mountains about Hot Springs, was hanged to a telephone pole at the most prominent street corner of the business district of this city early tonight, within an hour of the death of his victim, the 14-year-old daughter of former Circuit Judge C. Floyd Huff. His body was riddled with bullets and later burned. Several thousand persons witnessed the lynching.

The child was attacked at the Huff home this morning during the absence of other members of the family. When she attempted to fight off her assailant the negro clubbed her into insensibility, fracturing her skull, and forced her into a closet where she was found some time later by a younger brother.

Norman, who was employed at the Huff home, was captured shortly after

nightfall at a negro cabin where he sought refuge after evading posses with bloodhounds during the day. He made no denial of his identity nor of the crime but pleaded that the mob be prevented from burning him. An effort was made to hurry him to jail but before the prison was reached the news of his capture had spread and a mob was quick in forming. He was taken from his captors on the jail steps and despite the pleading of several city officials hurried to the center of the most frequented thoroughfare hanged.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED, FOUR OTHERS SHOT BY AMERICUS MOB

Constitution 6-22-13
Five Hundred Avengers Break Open Jail to Get Black Who Had Seriously Wounded Police Chief Barrow.

SHOTS DROWN VOICE OF PLEADING PASTOR

Crowd Riddles for Half Hour Body Hanging Under an Electric Light on Street Corner.

Americus, Ga., June 21.—(Special.)—A mob of 500 persons attacked the jail at 8 o'clock tonight, broke down the cell door wherein a negro, William Redding, was confined and dragged him through the principal streets of the city to the Buchanan corner, where they lynched him. A thousand shots, it is estimated, were fired.

This was the climax of the shooting earlier in the evening of William C. Barrow, who has been chief of police in this city for the past twenty-five years, and the wounding of four negroes.

The sheriff and his deputies found resistance useless. With steel crowbars and sledgehammers, the angry members of the mob attacked the steel doors wherein the negro was confined.

Strung Up to Cable.
The lock was finally ripped from its fastenings, and the door swung open. Then a rope was tied about the negro's neck and he was led through the streets to the Buchanan corner, in Lamar street, near the scene of the

shooting of Chief Barrow. There he was strung up to a cable, under the glare of an electric light.

The body had only been cleared from the ground when the rope broke; but the negro again was strung up, this time with better success. Shooting began from every direction, and the body was riddled with bullets.

Minister's Plea Unheard.

Before the shooting began, Rev. Robert Bivins, pastor of the Furlaw Lawn Baptist church, pleaded in vain with the leaders to spare the life of the negro. His pleadings lasted during the twenty minutes required to string the body up to the cable, and then yells of the crowd and the shots from many pistols drowned his voice.

The shooting continued at intervals for half an hour, and the body was left to hang on the cable.

The lynching was the most sickening tragedy ever witnessed in Americus.

Chief Barrow was shot entirely through the abdomen by Redding, and is now at the hospital. His condition is regarded as very critical. The bullet which went through Chief Barrow's abdomen emerged and struck Morris Allen, colored, in the arm, producing a painful wound.

Chief Barrow had arrested Redding for drunkenness. Redding resisted and, snatching the chief's pistol, shot him.

Chased Through Streets.

Instantly great excitement resulted, and Redding ran down the crowded street pursued by citizens firing upon him.

Redding was soon captured and jailed, several pistol bullets from the pursuing posse having struck him, one in the back of the head. He would probably have died from these wounds.

An innocent bystander, Daniel Stallings, colored, was shot through the abdomen by the pursuers of Redding, and will probably die from the wound. A fourth negro received a scalp wound from a pistol ball. The shooting of Chief Barrow was entirely unprovoked, and resulted from whisky, Redding being half intoxicated when he shot the officer.

CAROLINA SHERIFF HOLDS MOB BACK

News 8-21-13
THREE ARE WOUNDED

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 18.—Three men, Frank Eppey, J. C. Owensby and John Turer were seriously wounded tonight when a mob stormed the county jail in an effort to lynch Will Fair, a negro prisoner, charged with assaulting a young white woman near here to-day. Sheriff White and a deputy, facing the mob alone, repeatedly drove them back with pistol shots when they advanced with battering rams.

Members of the mob finally returned the fire and in the darkness the three men were struck. They were not fatally wounded but were taken to a hospital for attention.

The young woman was assaulted in a lonely farm house this morning in the absence of her husband.

Several charges of dynamite were exploded late to-night by the mob in an effort to enter the jail here. After they had blown down a portion of the outer wall they were impressed by the show of force inside the jail

OFFERS \$100 REWARD FOR NEGRO LYNCHERS

Constitution
Only Two Mob Victims in Georgia This Year—Governor Determined to Uphold Law.

On his own initiative and as an expression of disapproval on the part of the state, Governor Brown yesterday offered a reward of \$100 for each and every person "who participated in the unlawful killings and assaults upon the dignity of the state" in connection with recent lynchings of negroes, in Heard and Columbia counties.

On May 5, John Henry Moore was taken from the jail at Appling, the county site of Columbia county, and lynched by a mob. He had been arrested near Martinez in that county for marauding, and it was charged that he tried to kill the sheriff when he was taken in charge.

The other lynching occurred on May 12, at Franklin, the county site of Heard county, and Sam Owensby was the victim. He had been jailed for the murder of Brook Lane, a prominent white man.

These lynchings are said to be the only ones that have occurred in the state this year.

After the news of each was published, Governor Brown communicated with the sheriff of each county and asked if they desired that rewards be issued for the lynchings, and to at least furnish him official statements regarding the occurrences. Each of the sheriff's offices replied, giving details, but declining to make specific requests for the offer of rewards. Acting on the authority given him by the statutes, Governor Brown directed that offers of rewards be promulgated, and that in each proclamation the following expressions be made:

"The state's process for enforcing her laws is definite and complete. She has not abdicated the power to apply that process nor does she permit her power to be usurped by any person or combination of persons. She does not concede that anarchy in any form nor to any degree shall supplant her plants."

Negro Assailant Lynched.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 7.—A mob smashed in the doors of the Dyersburg jail to-day, removed John Talley, a negro, 18 years old, and lynched him in the Court House yard, according to a message received here this afternoon. The negro was accused of attempted criminal assault and after his arrest was identified. It was said,

COLORED MAN KILLED SHERIFF AND IS LYNCHED

Mont Ad. 4-2-13

Montad, Mont., April 7.—Two deputy sheriffs came here Saturday and went to the camp of the Union Bridge Construction Co., to arrest J. Collins, colored, on the charge of having made a felonious attack on a colored girl. When the deputies entered the door and inquired for Collins he sprang from behind it suddenly and shot both officers. Collins was afterwards arrested, but a mob took him from the jail and lynched him.

TRIED IN BROOKS COUNTY

Mont Ad. 3-24-13
One Negro Wounded as He Fled, Another Believed Dead.

Quitman, Ga., March 20.—The recent lynching of two negroes at Barney in Brooks county is to be fully investigated by the county officers and the grand jury. The negroes, Warren and George McDonald, had been drunk on Saturday night and had been disorderly, shooting into a white man's house.

They were arrested and locked up. At night six men, it is said, took them out and tried the Mexican fugitive law on them, telling them to run and shooting at them. Warren McDonald fell with two bullets in him; he was afterward brought here and put in jail. He has fully recovered and is being held on a misdemeanor charge. He says that he recognized the men who took him out, but refuses absolutely to tell a name until the men themselves are in jail where he need not fear them.

The sheriff has tried to get the names from him and has put another negro in the cell with him with instructions to get the wounded negro to talk.

The other negro has not been heard from and it is believed he was killed. About fifty shots were fired at the negroes, it is said.

WHITE WOMEN SEEK CLEMENCY FOR BLACK Homerville Attorney Trying to Save Condemned Negro.

Atlanta, Sept. 1.—Attorney R. G. Dickerson, of Homerville, appeared before the Prison Commission to-day and made a strong appeal for commutation of the sentence of Lige Lane, a Clinch county negro, from death to life imprisonment. Lane was convicted of criminal assault upon a white woman. The lawyer declared there were grave doubts as to Lane's guilt, and that there was a strong probability of mistaken identification on the part of the woman. The most unusual feature of the plea for commutation was the filing of a petition in behalf of the negro signed by 95 per cent. of the white women of Homerville, urging that clemency be granted. There is no record of a similar appeal within the history of the state.

GEORGIA NEGRO LYNCHED BY A MOB OF CITIZENS

Mont Ad. 5-14-13
Killing of Prominent Young Farmer Incensed His Neighbors.

HOGANSVILLE, GA., May 13.—Sam Owensby, a negro, who yesterday shot and killed Brooks Lane, a prominent young farmer, was taken from the Hogansville jail late last night and lynched by a mob of citizens. The negro was strung up to a tree near the jail and his body riddled with bullets. Lane was killed on his plantation near Franklin, Ga. The trouble with the negro is said to have been the result of a discussion over the trading of a cow. When news of the killing became generally known, Owensby was taken from the county jail to Hogansville for safe keeping.

THE MONROE LYNCHING.

Mont Ad. 10-29-13
All true friends of the South will deplore the lynching of the negro Eaton in the streets of Monroe. Whatever may have been the negro's guilt, there appears to have been no reason why the law should not have been allowed to take its course. And the officers of the law should have protected their prisoner at all hazards for the good name of the community was at stake.

Considered from the purely material point of view, such episodes are costly. Immigration will not seek communities where life is not perfectly safe. And it is to be remembered that lynchers do not stop at the color line. The mob spirit, once aroused, is no respecter of persons.

It is to be expected that the Eaton lynching will be thoroughly probed, and we do not doubt that the better elements of Monroe's citizenship will urge the process on. For Monroe has hitherto been an extremely progressive town and no town that tolerates lynching can continue to progress.

Negro Is Shot by Mob After His Confession of Attempted Assault

Mont Ad. 7-25-13
PAMPA, FLA., July 24.—Sam White, a negro, charged with an attempt at criminal assault on an aged white woman several days ago near Haines City, was shot to death by a mob last night while he was being brought here from Bartow.

It is said White had confessed to the crime. The mob overtook an automobile in which officers were bringing the prisoner here.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED NEAR ELYSIAN FIELDS, TEX.

Mont Ad. 2-26-13
MARSHALL, TEXAS, Feb. 25.—Two negroes were lynched in this Harrison County, last night. Near Elysian Fields, a negro named Washington was hanged. The reasons for the hanging are not yet known here.

Near Karhack, Robert Perry, charged with horse stealing, was shot to death. Another negro, George Redden, charged also with horse stealing, was wounded in the leg by the men who killed Perry.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED ON ROUTE TO A TRIAL

Mont Ad. 8-15-13
ARDMORE, OKLA., Aug. 14.—Water melons were the indirect cause of two lynchings at Paul's Valley, Okla., last night. According to reports received here today, Sanders Franklin and Henry Ralston, negroes, were taken from the officers who were on their way from Ardmore to Paul's Valley, where they were to be placed on trial for killing two white persons, and hanged to nearby trees.

The two negroes had been in jail here for safe-keeping. Franklin shot a white man to death in a dispute over the price of a watermelon, and Ralston shot and killed a white boy, whom he found in his melon patch.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL IN MISSISSIPPI AND LYNCHED

Mont Ad. 3-27-13
WEST POINT, MISS., March 26.—Henry Brown, a negro, was hanged from a stairway in the county jail here early today by members of a mob who gained entrance to the prison by chiseling an opening through the brick wall. Brown, who was under arrest charged with attempting to kill several members of his family, attacked Sheriff Sidney A. Deanes and Deputy Sheriff R. B. Deanes with a club when they entered the jail last night to lock the prisoners in their cells. The sheriff was seriously wounded. The deputy was only slightly hurt.

Brown's body was found hanging from the stairway this morning. A coroner's jury found that he came to his death at the hands of persons unknown.

NEGRO BRUTE LYNCHED

Mont Ad. 6-14-13
NARDO, OK., June 13.—Dennis Simmons, negro, 18, was taken from the county jail here early today by a mob composed of nearly one thousand persons, hanged to a tree, the body saturated with oil, riddled with bullets and then burned.

Simmons was charged with the murder of Susie Church, 16 years old. She was returning on horseback from Coger, Ok., to her home in the country when she was pulled from the horse and assaulted. Two hours later her parents found her dead body in a clump of bushes near the road, the throat cut from ear to ear.

Simmons, when arrested, had a bloody knife in his possession and his clothing was covered with blood. At that time he denied the crime. When taken from the old government prison to which he had been taken early today by the sheriff, Simmons begged piteously for his life. His pleadings were met by jeers.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR FRIGHTENING WOMAN

Mont Ad. 9-23-13
Louisville, Miss., Sept. 21.—Because he frightened a white woman in her home by his strange actions Henry Crosby, a negro, was lynched some time last night and officers searching for him to-day found his body hanging to the limb of a tree. The negro went to a farm house near here and questioned the woman as to whether her husband was present. The woman grabbed up her infant and ran to a near-by house, where she reported the affair.

MOB OVERPOWERS 15 DEPUTIES; KILLS NEGRO

MORGAN, Ga., Aug. 15.—A mob that overpowered fifteen deputies battered its way into the county jail here to-day and shot dead Robert Lovett, a Negro, accused of killing two white men.

SLAYER OF TWO MEN IS HANGED BY MOB

The Dallas
Will Davis Lynched Near Franklin After Shooting—Tom Rushing and Luke Hodge Killed and Tom Maxwell Wounded Before Davis Dies.

9-27-13
Franklin, Tex., Sept. 22.—On the charge that he shot and killed two white men and wounded a third, Will Davis, a Negro living in the Peteway community, fifteen miles north of Franklin, was hanged after the tragedy, which occurred at noon, Sunday. One of the white men killed was Tom Rushing, a brother of the Sheriff, Will Rushing. Luke Hodge, the other white man killed, and Tom Maxwell, the one wounded, were both residents of the Peteway community.

It is said that Hodge, Maxwell and the man got into a difficulty and that the Negro drew a pistol and shot Hodge dead, that Maxwell turned to run and as he ran the Negro also fired at him, the shot taking effect in the shoulder. Rushing, who was not far away at the time, heard the shooting and went to the scene. Arriving there he found Hodge lying on the floor dead and the Negro standing nearby. Stepping up to the door he commanded the man to surrender and asked him to hand over his pistol. The Negro replied with two shots, one of which took effect in Rushing's heart, killing him instantly. Shortly after the shooting a crowd of several hundred citizens of the Petteway neighborhood gathered on the scene. The man who had taken refuge in a near-by house, was captured and soon hanged from a nearby tree.

A few minutes after the shooting Sheriff Will Rushing, with a large crowd of Franklin citizens, started for the scene in automobiles, but when they arrived they found the man hanging to a limb of a tree.

LYNCHING IS CONDEMNED.

HINCHCLIFFE, MISS., Sept. 25.—Walter Brownlee, a negro, accused of having attacked the wife of a white farmer near here, was taken from the town prison at Marks early today by a mob and hanged. Opinion is divided as to the guilt of the negro, and at a mass meeting at Marks today resolution in condemnation of the lynching were adopted.

TEXANS LYNCH NEGRO. FRANKLIN, TEX., Sept. 22.—Will Davis, negro, was lynched late today after he had shot and killed Hodge, aged thirty, and Tom Reussian, twenty-seven, and badly wounded Will Maxwell, on the Franklin farm, ten miles north of Franklin. Hodge was killed first, following a dispute, and Reussian and Maxwell were shot when they attempted to arrest Davis. The negro was captured by a posse and hanged to a tree.

COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM.

"Gentlemen, I hate to do it, but so help me God, I am going to kill the first man that enters that gate!"

So spoke the sheriff of Spartanburg county, South Carolina, to a mob of his friends and fellow citizens who were trying to lynch a negro prisoner in his charge.

There spoke a man. May his tribe increase.

INNOCENT NEGRO LYNCHED.

Special by Leased Wire.

GREENVILLE, Ga., Aug. 23.—Virgil Swanson, the negro lynched near here Monday as the murderer of L. C. Marchman, a wealthy planter, was innocent, as citizens who tried to save him from the mob contended. Swanson's innocence was proved today when Walter Brewster, another negro, was arrested and confessed that he killed Marchman in a dispute about rent.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Mont Ad. 8-21-13
GREENVILLE, GA., Aug. 26.—The bullet-riddled body of Virgil Swanson, a negro, was found hanging from a limb in a lonely spot near here late yesterday, the local coroner learned today. A verdict of death at the hands of unknown parties was the result of the coroner's investigation. The lynching is supposed to have been a sequel to the killing of L. C. Marchman, a farmer, by Walter Brewster, a negro, about a week ago. Brewster was captured at LaGrange, Ga., today.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

Hanged by Mob for Killing of Farn in Dispute Over Cow Trade.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., May 13.—Sam Owensby, a negro, who yesterday shot and killed Brooks Lane, a young farmer, was taken from the Hogansville jail late last night and lynched. He was hanged to a tree near the jail and his body riddled with bullets. Lane was killed on his plantation near Franklin, Ga. His trouble with the negro was said to have resulted from a discussion over the trading of a cow.

MONROE NEGRO HANGED FOR INSULTING REMARK

Mont Ad. 10-23-13
MONROE, LA., Oct. 22.—Warren Eaton, a negro, who made an insulting remark to a white woman here Monday, was taken from the jail here early this morning by a mob and hanged to a nearby telegraph pole. Two masked men held up the jailer with pistols but other members of the mob made no attempt to conceal their identity.

NEGRO HANGED BY MOB FOR THE USUAL CRIME

Kentucky Men Quietly Take Prisoner
From Jail and Hang Him

Mont Ad **9-27-13**
LITCHFIELD, KY., Sept. 26.—A mob of citizens visited the county jail here about 1 o'clock this morning, overpowered the jailer, took Joe Richardson, a negro, from his cell and hanged him to a tree in the public square.

Richardson, who claimed to be from Nashville, was charged with assaulting Ree Goff, 11 years old, as she was on her way to school in the county near here Tuesday morning.

The negro's body was still hanging in the public square early today.

ACCUSED NEGRO'S BODY FOUND WITH THROAT CUT

LEXINGTON, MO., Aug. 14.—The body of George Winkfield, a negro, accused of the murder of Estill Hotter, 13-year-old daughter of a farm-ner, was found today in the Missouri River. His throat was cut and it was supposed he committed suicide. The negro saddled a horse for the last Tuesday, followed her down road, attacked her and then cut her throat. Armed citizens had searched for him ever since.

DEPUTY FINDS NO CLUE TO JEFFERSON LYNCHING

Mont Ad **9-26-13**
Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Aug. 25.—Deputy Sheriff Dave Kennebrook is investigating the death of Wilso

Gardner, the young negro who was found dead hanging by a belt under a trestle near Kilgore, in the western part of the county, Sunday morning, came in to the city this morning and reported that there was but little clue to the perpetrators of the hanging. The negro had been beaten to death before being hanged, it is believed. Gardner, it is stated, being half white, had gone around to homes of miners with a rope and had threatened to hang women and children, and this aroused much indignation against him, hence the hanging.

TEXANS LYNCH NEGRO.

Mont Ad **6-6-13**
BEAUMONT, TEX., June 6.—Rather than remain in jail until popular feeling had subsided, Richard Galloway, a negro, accused with two others of attacking a party of white men last Saturday near Newton, Tex., secured his liberty on bond yesterday. His body, riddled with bullets and with a rope lying nearby, was found near Newton this morning. No attempt was made to molest Galloway's companions, who elected to remain in prison pending a hearing.

LYNCH TWO NEGROES

Mont Ad **2-27-13**
Marshall, Tex., Feb. 25.—Two negroes were lynched in this, Harrison county last night. Near Elysian Fields, a negro named Anderson was hanged. The reasons for the hanging are not yet known here.

Near Karnack, Robert Perry charged with horse stealing was shot to death. Another negro, George Redden, charged also with horse stealing, was wounded in the leg by the men who killed Perry.

NEGROES LYNCH NEGROES.

DREW, MISS., Feb. 21.—Willie Webb, a negro, was lynched today by members of his own race on a plantation in a remote section of Sunflower County, after he had shot and killed two negro women and two negro men.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN WALTON COUNTY

Mont Ad **11-27-13**
Crime Was Kept Secret
Three Days.

Athens, Ga., Nov. 24.—A Walton county is reported having been kept secret three days. General

was hanged by a mob in the comb district for ex home. It is said, at

the farmer's daughter, a woman's foot. He served twenty-three months, escaped and was sent back for a year, to be lynched a month after gaining his freedom.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED.

Mont Ad **11-5-13**
WEWOKA, OKLA., Nov. 4.—John Cudjo, a negro, accused of the killing of Deputy Sheriff John Dennis, who was shot to death here Saturday night, was captured today by a posse and brought to Wewoka where he was seized by a mob and hanged to a telephone pole in front of the county courthouse. The mob dispersed after ridding the negro's body with bullets.

NORTH DAKOTA MOB HANGS MURDERER

Slayer of Three Members of
One Family, After Getting
Life Sentence, Is Taken
from Jail and Hanged

WILLISTON, N. D., Dec. 16.—Clay Culbertson, recently convicted of murdering three members of the Dillon family at Ray, N. D., was taken from the Williston jail by a mob today and hanged from a bridge near here.

Expressions of dissatisfaction because Culbertson had been let off with a sentence of life imprisonment, had been made freely since his conviction. Sentence was pronounced yesterday and Culbertson was to have been taken to the penitentiary today.

The lynchers were believed by Sheriff Erickson to have come from the Ray neighborhood, the Dillon's home. Before daybreak they battered down the door of the jail, broke into Culbertson's cell and dragged him away. The prisoner pleaded for mercy but was told:

"You showed no mercy to the Dillon and we'll show none to you."

After he was hanged to the bridge, a mile and a half from town, Culbertson's body was riddled with bullets. The only persons who offered interference to the mob, Policeman Lucinford and James Johnson, a laborer, were badly beaten.

No motive for Culbertson's crime, committed on the night of October 13, was established at the trial.

ANOTHER NEGRO LYNCHED AND LATER BODY RIDDLED

The Jailer Is Overpowered and
Prisoner Swung to a Limb
on River Bank

Special to The Advertiser.
PENSACOLA, FLA., July 10.—A negro known as "Kid" Tempers, said to be a desperate negro and a leader among the lawless negroes near Blountsville, was taken from jail at that place this morning at 12:30 o'clock by a mob which overpowered the jailer, securing the prisoner taking him to the river bank, where he was swung up and the body later riddled with bullets.

Tempers assisted the negro who recently killed Deputy Sheriff Parish to escape by supplying him with

money and keeping him in hiding. He has caused the officers much trouble, and when taken into custody a regular arsenal was found in his lodging, consisting of two revolvers, two shot guns, two winchester rifles, one automatic shot gun and a large quantity of ammunitions.

Reports are that everything is quiet at the mill town and no further trouble is anticipated. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death caused at hands of parties unknown."

The saw mills and planing mill and one hundred thousand feet of lumber of the gulf lumber company at Santa Rosa up the bay, were destroyed by fire today entailing a loss, of about fifty thousand dollars. The large warehouse of Cessna Brothers was damaged to a considerable extent, and a fine launch at the docks was practically destroyed. The fire started in the roof over the fire room and as a high wind was blowing the flames could not be checked.

Commissioner Thomas H. Johnson, this afternoon asked permission of county Solicitor Loftin to appear on the stand tomorrow in the election frauds inquiry stating that he wished to make a statement owing to the fact that his name had been mentioned in connection with the payment of money, some construing Thomas A. Johnson, to be the commissioner. He is a nephew of the commissioner and has testified that he re-imbursed a number of shop workmen for time lost from their work, but declared that his uncle had no intimation that he was spending any money and that it was his own money and not that of his uncle, which he spent.

DOUBLE KILLING NEAR PERRY, FLA.

Manager of Turpentine Camp
Slain by Negro.

Valdosta, Ga., Aug. 18.—News reached the city last night of a fearful tragedy at Redlight, six miles below Perry, Fla., yesterday when Mr. Charles McGoogan, a partner of Malloy Brothers, naval stores operators, was shot and killed by a negro named Will Bowman who was killed by Mr. McGoogan.

Mr. McGoogan was about 25 years of age, and was to have been married in three weeks. He has been associated with the Malloy Brothers in their naval stores operations for some time.

Will Bowman, the negro who killed him, is said to have been an ex-convict. The sheriff of Taylor county is said to have had a warrant for Bowman. He learned that Bowman was in the camp of Malloy Brothers, which was in charge of Mr. McGoogan, and asked the latter to detain the negro until he could arrive and arrest him.

Early Sunday morning Mr. McGoogan went down and met the negro who was preparing to leave. Mr. McGoogan told him not to leave, as he was wanted by the sheriff and that he had better stay there and surrender to him. The negro drew his revolver and said that he was going to leave and that no white man could stop him. At the same time he began firing upon Mr. McGoogan who also drew his revolver, and began

shooting. The two fell dying almost instantly.

The friends of Mr. McGoogan in Taylor county were so deeply incensed by his death that they immediately put rosin and turpentine over the negro's body and applied a match, cremating it upon the spot.

NEGRO BRUTE LYNCHED BY FLORIDA CITIZENS

Mind Adv. 7-8-13.
Lustful Fiend Assaulted Little
Six-Year-Old Daughter
of Farmer

PENSACOLA, FLA., July 7.—For criminally assaulting the six-year-old daughter of a farmer living near Bonifay, Fla., an unknown negro was lynched at Milton, twenty miles east of here, early this morning. Shortly after the crime was committed late yesterday the negro was captured and the sheriff made desperate efforts to land his prisoner in jail at Pensacola.

After lodging the negro in jails of two different counties, the sheriff attempted to reach Pensacola by train. The mob stopped the train at Milton and took possession of the prisoner. As Milton is 100 miles from the scene of the negro's crime, the lynching was postponed five hours, until a mob from Bonifay arrived. The negro was then strung up to a telegraph pole and his body riddled with bullets. The body was left hanging.

The negro's victim is at the point of death.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB IN MISSISSIPPI TOWN

Houston Citizens Avenge Death of
White Woman. 2-8-13

HOUSTON, MISS., Feb. 7.—Andrew Williams, 35, negro, was lynched by a mob here early today.

Williams was suspected of having murdered Mrs. John C. Williams, wife of the deputy chancery clerk of this county, who was found dead in her home here yesterday. Her body was found in an abandoned pit under the house.

Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the crime, as a diamond ring which Mrs. Williams wore was missing.

When the mob attempted to take Williams from the jail, where he was confined, he offered desperate resistance but was finally dragged from the building and hanged to a tree nearby.

The negro refused to make a confession and declined to make any statement other than:

"You will do the same thing to me if I tell you the truth that you will if I don't."

The lynching came after admissions by two negro women who told a number of citizens in the presence of the local authorities they had seen him enter the Williams home.

WOULD NEW YORK TOWN'S CHARTER

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.
Gov. Tener Asks Pennsylvania Legislature for Power to End Coatesville Charter—Community Disgraced by the Burning of Zack Walker.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8.—Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, in his annual message to the Legislature, make the recommendation that the charter of the Borough of Coatesville, Chester county, be revoked by the Legislature because of the obstructive tactics the citizens of Chester county to when efforts were made to punish those guilty of burning at the stake Zack Walker. The colored man was burned to death because he had been charged with killing a police officer.

"I believe that this authority of the Legislature (the power to revoke a municipal charter) should be invoked with respect to the borough of Coatesville," reads Gov. Tener's message, "and that her charter be taken away. Governmental functions were given her as an arm of the State, but she has betrayed the trust reposed in her."

"Had her officers or her citizens done their duty the Commonwealth would not have been disgraced and her fair name dishonored. People of this borough, by fomenting murder and consorting with murderers, have not only violated the laws and obstructed the administration of justice, but, in my judgment, have forfeited the high privilege of further acting as a Governmental agency of the State. I therefore recommend the enactment of appropriate legislation providing for the dissolution of boroughs, to the end that State agencies like the borough of Coatesville, which set the laws at defiance and outrage the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth, may be obliterated from among her orderly municipalities."

NEGRO LYNCHED AT LAURENS, S. C.

Mind Adv. 8-14-13.
Charged With Criminal Assault
on Young Woman.

Laurens, S. C., Aug. 11.—A mob of 2,000 men to-night at 1:30 o'clock lynched Richard Puckett, a young negro charged with criminal assault.

After overpowering the sheriff and his deputies, the mob broke down two doors of the jail, one to a steel cage and securing the negro carried him to a railway trestle near the passenger station where he was strung up to a beam. Several hundred shots were fired into his body. The mob then quietly dispersed. Just before he was killed the negro denied his guilt. Sheriff John V. Owings said to-night that the negro had confessed to him

during the afternoon. The confession, it is said, was not made known to the attacking crowd.

Dragged From Buggy.

At a lonely spot on a county road, two miles from Laurens, at 11 o'clock this morning, the negro attacked a well known young woman of the county. He dragged her from a buggy as she was driving to Laurens. The negro was crouched under some bushes and after she passed he ran and ordered her to halt. She called to her brothers who were following in another buggy. The negro fled. She drove on to Laurens and stopped at the home of R. A. Cooper, solicitor.

No general alarm was given but a search was begun at once by the officers. Going just beyond the place of attack the officers found several negroes at a house. Richard Puckett walked away from the house and Solicitor Cooper directed that he be held. When taken before the young woman she could not positively identify him. The negro was carried to Laurens and placed in jail under a heavy guard.

Trailed by Bloodhounds.

At 7 o'clock to-night bloodhounds from the state penitentiary were brought to Laurens and placed on the trail. The dogs trailed the negro from the scene of the crime to the house where he was found by the officers.

At 9 o'clock about fifty men advanced on the jail. Sheriff Owings refused to give up the prisoner. They broke down a wooden door in the rear and proceeded to the second floor where the negro was confined in a steel cage. The door was soon battered down. The sheriff and his deputies were overpowered.

The body was left to-night swinging to the beam of the trestle and the inquest will probably be held to-morrow.

NEGRO WHO SHOT GEORGIA MERCHANT IS LYNCHED

Mind Adv. 8-24-13.
John Shake Caught After Posse Had
Waded Through Swamps.

DUNBAR, GA., July 27.—John Shake, a negro, was lynched here late today by a mob which captured him after an all day search through swamps. The negro was strung up to a telephone pole in the heart of the local negro settlement, and his body riddled with bullets. His corpse was left hanging.

Shake was supposed to be the burglar who last night shot and dangerously wounded J. F. Hammock, a local merchant. Hammock visited his establishment late last night and discovered a negro in the act of rifling the place. Ordered to come out, the intruder loaded a shot gun which he found in the store, and, emerging, fired two charges into Hammock's body.

Hammock was able to give a description of his assailant, and citizens armed themselves and started in pursuit immediately. Blood hounds today led the searchers to the edge of a swamp fifteen miles from here, where the negro was captured. Members of the posse were forced to wade through water up to their necks to reach the fugitive.

It is said that Hammock recognized Shake as the man who shot him. Hammock was taken to Macon, where he was placed in a hospital. It is thought that he will recover.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED

BY LOUISIANA MOB

Mont Ad. 8-28-13
Had Killed Merchant Who Accidentally Swept Dirt on His Shoes

JENNINGS, LA., Aug. 27.—James Comeaux, a negro, was lynched by a mob here early today. He was taken from his cell in the jail some time after midnight, shot to death and his body left lying at the jail door where it was found later by a night watchman. Comeaux had been arrested for assaulting A. W. Joseph, an Italian merchant, who had accidentally swept dirt on the negroes shoes while he was passing the Italian's store. Two of Joseph's relatives have been arrested in connection with the lynching.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY HALEBURG MOB

Victim Alleged to Have Attempted Criminal Assault on Daughter of Man Killed by Negroes

Advertiser 12-6-13
Special to The Advertiser. DOTHAN, ALA., Dec. 5.—News reached Dothan today of the lynching of a negro near Haleburg Tuesday night while he was being taken to that place under guard. A mob of enraged citizens took the black from the officers and strung him up to a tree. It is said that 200 shots were fired at the dangling body.

The negro was charged with attempting to assault the daughter of Edgar Killingsworth, who was murdered by negroes last spring. The alleged assailant of the white girl was placed under arrest and jailed at Columbia. He was removed from the Columbia jail and was being taken back to Haleburg for incarceration when the mob appeared about three miles from the latter town. Quick work was made in the lynching of the negro and his body was left suspended from a limb of a tree overnight. Three negroes were hired to bury the body the next morning.

BY PERSONS UNKNOWN
The coroner's jury that investigated the lynching of the 17-year-old negro boy at Manning, S. C., early Sunday morning by a dozen or more white men returned a verdict that the persons who committed the crime were

unknown. We do not question the correctness of the verdict, but was there an effort or anything approaching an effort made to discover who the lynchers were? It is said that they were masked, but it is probable that their identity could be discovered if there was intelligent and persistent effort to discover it.

The lynching wasn't for what is called the "usual crime." The alleged assault and battery was on a young white man. Doubtless there was a quarrel between the negro boy and the white man and the assault followed. The dispatch is silent as to what led to the assault. An investigation might show that the white man was the aggressor, was in fact to blame, and feeling that he had grievance, got a lot of his associates together and murdered the negro boy.

If Gov. Bleasoe does any considerable amount of thinking about such matters he can hardly fail to come to the conclusion that his speeches favoring lynching for one crime had much to do with the lynching in the Manning case. The lynchers in this instance, encouraged by the Governor's attitude in respect to lynching, doubtless felt that they could lynch the negro boy without danger to themselves. In fact, it isn't improbable that they felt that they would have the approval of the Governor in taking the life of this negro boy without the forms of law.

And if lawless men can lynch negroes against whom they have a grievance, it will not be long before they will begin lynching white men for the same reason. It is only a question as to what extent they can lynch white men with safety to themselves.

It doesn't take long to reach a condition of lawlessness in a state in which lynching is tolerated by those in authority, and lawlessness discourages the building of school houses and churches and prevents immigration. It checks progress and turns back the clock.

We don't know whether Gov. Bleasoe will succeed in his ambition to become senator or not, but we feel confident that there will come a time in his career, when, if he grows wiser as he grows older, he will look back upon his administration of the gubernatorial office with profound regret.

Hogansville Negro Lynched.
Hogansville, Ga., May 13.—Sam Owensby, the negro who yesterday shot and killed Brooks Lane, a prominent young farmer, was taken from the Hogansville jail last night and lynched by a mob of citizens. The negro was strung up to a tree near the jail and was riddled with bullets. Lane was killed on his plantation near Franklin, Ga. The trouble with the negro is said to have been the result of a discussion over the trading of a cow. When news of the killing became generally known, Owensby was taken from the Heard county jail to Hogansville for safekeeping.

NEGRO WHO KILLED MAN IS LYNCHED AT UNION CITY

WASHVILLE, TENN., Mar. 21.—A Union, Tenn., special says that Johnson Gretson, a negro charged with shooting and killing Samuel McClure, a white man, early this morning, was lynched this afternoon on a prominent street corner before 500 to 1,000 people. McClure was shot at his home by a negro intruder.

Mr. McClure, aged 70, about 1 o'clock this morning was aroused by a noise in his kitchen and found a negro there eating, who refused to leave unless given \$5. McClure fired a shot at him and gave an alarm. Later the negro returned, broke open the old man's door, and shot him with a shotgun. He died at noon. Gretson is said to have confessed and implicated another negro who is being sought.

LOUISIANA MOB HANGS TWO NEGRO MURDERERS

Negroes Confessed to Killing White Merchant Who Had Recently Been Released from Penitentiary.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 16.—Two negroes, Ernest and Frank Williams, were lynched by a mob at Blanchard, La., today after they had confessed to killing Calvin Ballard, a white man. Ballard's body was found hacked to pieces in his store Saturday morning. Ballard gained his release from the Louisiana penitentiary some months ago after he had killed three negro prisoners who were trying to escape. He was serving a ten-year sentence for killing his brother and was a "trustee" at the prison.

Several negroes attempted to escape. Ballard obtained a shot gun and fired into the crowd. Three fell dead and a number of others were wounded. It is believed the Williams brothers were friends of the negroes Ballard killed.

MAN'S BODY FOUND HANGING FROM TREE.

Mississippi Mob Quickly Following Mistreatment of Woman.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 21.—Henry Crosby, a Negro, was lynched by unknown persons near Parisville yesterday after he had mistreated Mrs. Carroll and her child. The man's body was found by officers this morning, suspended from a tree.

Saturday morning the man entered the kitchen where Mrs. Carroll was preparing dinner. Upon questioning her he elicited the fact that her husband was absent. Frightened into hysterics by his actions, Mrs. Carroll ran from the house with the infant in her arms to Mr. McCool, a neighbor, and told him of the affair.

In her absence the man sat down to the table and helped himself to the dinner. On the approach of Mr. McCool he left. Later on Mrs. Carroll returned and Crosby appeared again. The names of those who took part in the hanging have not been

SLAYER OF FLORIDA SHERIFF LYNCHED

Mont. News.
Angry Mob Kills Negro on Scene of Murder.

DEAD OFFICIAL POPULAR

Was Shot by Black Without Provocation.

7-7-13

Jacksonville, Fla., July 6.—Sheriff T. S. Sherry of Clay county, Florida, adjoining this (Duval) county, was shot and killed by Roscoe Smith, a negro, at Yellow River this morning, the negro being captured and lynched by a mob of infuriated citizens.

Sheriff Sherry, hearing that gambling was going on at Stuart & Harrison's turpentine still at Yellow River, started for that point, accompanied by one of his deputies. As he reached there he met the negro Smith, who, armed with a shotgun, was walking down the road.

Sheriff Sherry hailed the negro and asked:

"What are you doing with that gun? Wait a minute, I want to see you."

The negro made some reply and the sheriff left his buggy and started toward the negro. As he neared Smith the latter took aim and fired, the load entering the sheriff's side, killing him instantly. The deputy, who was armed with a revolver, started in pursuit of the negro, but his revolver failed to fire.

As the news of the tragedy spread a posse was formed, and fully 100 men, headed by a pack of bloodhounds from Highlands, started in pursuit of the negro, who was finally captured. He was taken back to the scene of his crime and commanded to take a walk down the road. As he started fully 100 guns and revolvers were fired at him, the bullet riddling his body. The angry then surged around the dead, and his ears were cut off for veners.

Sheriff Sherry was one of Florida's most popular officers and was known in this city, where he had much time. Reports from the scene of the crime to-night are that everything is quiet, but the negroes, fearing further trouble, are keeping within doors.

NEGROES SHOT TO DEATH BY MOB AT COUNTY JAIL

Mont. Ad. 8-16-13
MORGAN, GA., Aug. 15.—Robert Lovett, a negro, held on a charge of murdering two white men, was shot to death by a mob at the county jail here early today. The mob gained entrance to the prison by overpowering a special guard of fifteen deputies and battering down the doors.

Lovett was arrested several months ago for the murder of Ben Shields and M. R. Wilson, near Morgan. He was taken to Albany and then to Macon, Ga., for safe keeping, and was brought here yesterday for trial.

DOTHAN INTERESTED IN MURDER MYSTERY

Advertiser
Strange Negro Found Dead with Bullet Hole Over Left Eye.
Special to The Advertiser. DOTHAN, ALA., Oct. 22.—A negro, whose identity baffles the entire community, was found a mile and a half of Cottonwood near a railroad track Wednesday morning with a shot gun hole over his left eye and his wrist tied with a rope. The supposition is that he was taken to the spot in a buggy and murdered. Fifteen yards of cloth and a bill for same made out to E. C. Driver were found in his possession. As this provided the only thing in the way of a clue as to his identity Sheriff B. O. Hay went to Cottonwood today and investigated the case thoroughly but could not find any evidence on which to base an arrest. He returned to Dothan tonight.

AMERICUS, GA., CITIZENS LYNCH NEGRO DESPERADO

Victim Shot Chief of Police on Way to Prison.

Mont. Ad. 6-22-13
AMERICUS, GA., June 21.—William Redding, a negro, who shot and perhaps fatally wounded Chief of Police William C. Barrow here tonight while the officer was taking him to prison, was taken from the jail shortly afterwards by a mob of about five hundred men and hanged to a cable at a street corner near the scene of the crime. The mob was unmoved by the pleadings of a local pastor in Redding's behalf, and after swinging the negro's body in the air, they riddled it with bullets.

Early in the night Redding, after being arrested by Chief Barrow, suddenly wrenched himself loose from the officer, pulled a pistol from his pocket and fired at close range. The bullet passed entirely through the officer's body and wounded a negro bystander. Chief Barrow, although badly wounded, fired several times at Redding, three other negroes receiving slight injuries. Redding was placed in jail, but a mob quickly formed, overpowered the sheriff and deputies, tied a rope about the prisoner's neck and led him through the streets to a prominent corner, where he was strung up. After firing at the swinging body for about half an hour, the mob dispersed, and at a late hour tonight the body had not been taken down.

Barrow has been the local chief of police for about twenty-five years.

NEGRO WHO SHOT YOUNG GIRL LYNCHED BY MOB

Twelve-Year-Old Child Died at Henry Mousen's Hands.

Advertiser
PARIS, TEX., Jan. 14.—Henry Mousen, a negro who shot and killed the 12-year-old daughter of D. Merrell, a farmer, near Padon Gap, a week ago, was hanged from a telephone pole on the public square here today by a mob. The negro was taken from the sheriff and his deputies after he had pleaded guilty and had been sentenced to be hanged.

Mousen is said to have confessed that he shot at the girl's brother with the intention of killing him and then attacking the girl. The shot struck the girl. The boy was not hurt.

Lynchings-1913.

Asia.

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Cases of.

DOUBLE LYNCHING.

Min. Adv.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—A double lynching occurred today near Markov. A mob of 1,000 peasants stormed the jail, demolished the building, secured a horse thief and lynched him. Then they proceeded to the depot and repeated the performance with another horse thief who was confined there.

2-12-13

12-13-13 August 102
LESSENING NEGRO LYNCHINGS—Even a very small reduction in the number of lynchings encourages Dr. Booker T. Washington, because it really “means something in the way of a higher civilization.” In the first ten months of this year forty-five persons were put to death by mob law, but, according to the figures furnished by the eminent negro educator, this is a reduction of 4 over the same period for 1912. As one of the leading representatives of his race, Dr. Washington wishes to remind Caucasian readers of the daily papers that only 7 of these 45 victims were even charged with “the usual crime.” And in his letter to the press he notes some of the reasons why negroes have been deemed worthy of sudden death by their white neighbors. He cites cases of negroes lynched for “making insulting remarks” to white women, for “frightening women and children,” for “being lawless.” A colored man in a Louisiana village was lynched “for striking an Italian merchant who had swept dirt on the negro’s shoes as In the case of two colored farmer Kentucky,—

“No motive was assigned for *Commercial Appeal*, the leading in commenting upon the lynching offensive negroes, good farm-hands, assassinated.” *The Commercial App.* far as any one knows, they were quiet, or

Perhaps one reason for the weakening may be found in such an incident as pleasingly with the other incidents Dr. Wa

“Aug. 18—The sheriff at Spartanburg, S. fact that dynamite was used, prevented a mob from lynching a negro accused of assaulting a white woman; he was tried later before a white jury and found not guilty.”

LONDON PAPER SAYS U.S. MUST PUT DOWN LYNCHING

Predicts That Wilson Administration will Not Withdraw

From Philippines.

Must date 3-8-13

LONDON, March 7.—Lynching is an evil which the Wilson administration should put a stop to, is given prominent attention in an editorial in which *The Spectator* discusses the problems of the new Democratic regime. Of lynching *The Spectator* says:

“A man of high political courage in the chief magistracy should stop lynching if America is to retain its title of a civilized country, and passionately do we who love her desire that she should retain it. She must put down lynching. We do not say to

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 carry them (negroes) or to ask them to dinner or even to sit in the same cars with them. What we do say is, stop burning them alive.”

It is predicted in the same editorial that the United States during Mr. Wilson’s term will not withdraw from the Philippines. Further, it is declared that the very existence of the Panama Canal, the safety of which requires tranquility of the neighboring republics, reveals the hollowness of the pretense that the United States government has no need to influence the affairs of other countries.

A great opportunity for Mr. Wilson to enforce his ideals lies in his adoption of a bold and unequivocal interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. *The Spectator* finds, suggesting that Mr. Wilson send the Senate a message declaring that no question of financial aid to the United States is to be compared with the vital necessity that the republic’s good faith should be above suspicion.

WOMEN DISCUSS LYNCHING.

“Lynching” was the subject given state consideration Thursday evening, February 27, at a meeting held at Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Northeastern Federation of Women’s Clubs. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was the principal speaker. Mme. Adena C. B. Minott, head of the Department for the Suppression of Lynchings of the federation, Miss Maritcha R. Lyons and Mrs. Mary C. Lawton also spoke.

8-6-13
 Mrs. Terrell expressed the opinion that the race is not as active as it should be in its effort to put a stop to mob law, and declared that the women should agitate the subject and make a more determined attempt to stamp out an evil which has been a disgrace to American civilization.

The following editorial condemning lynching which was taken from the Savannah Morning News of last Thursday is very commendable and its influence will undoubtedly be far reaching:

THE APPLING LYNCHING.

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 “Until the better sentiment in the rural districts of this state, and in other states for that matter, asserts itself, their fair fame will continue to be tarnished by lynchings. When a lynching occurs it is generally assumed that it is for the ‘usual crime,’ but it is stated in the dispatches that the Negro lynched at Appling was charged with nothing more than disorderly conduct.

“It seems that the and two other Negroes were in the Appling jail on a charge of terrorizing Martinez, a community near Appling,

by firing their pistols and by other lawless conduct. It is probable that the charge was well-founded, and, assuming that it was, if the accused persons had been convicted on it they would have received only a minor sentence. They wouldn’t have been sent to the gallows or to the penitentiary. What excuse, therefore, was there for the lynching? As far as we can see, as far as anybody can see there was’nt any. It was simply one of those outrages that keep immigration away from the state and tends to make the labor on which the farmers depend for planting and harvesting their crops discontented—in fact, which tend to run the labor out of the

“We doubt if the representative people of Appling or its vicinity approve of the lynching or of any other form of lawlessness. If they do not they should make their influence felt in preventing lynchings and also other forms of lawlessness. They should insist on having the Appling lynching investigated and those concerned in it brought to justice. That is the only way to secure respect for the law. No community can prosper as it should as long as lawlessness is tolerated.”—Morning News.

W. Y. A. 9-18-13
A COWARDLY GOVERNOR.

Below we publish an article taken from the Atlanta Constitution; the publication explains itself:

"Among the last things done by Governor Slaton just before he left his office Tuesday afternoon was to save the life of a Negro named Lige Lane, who was sentenced to hang today in Clinch County for committing an assault on a white woman.

"The governor acted on the recommendation of the prison commission, who asked that mercy be extended, and also on the petition of the trial judge and solicitor and the clerk of the court, who certified that they represented at least 90 per cent of the sentiment of the white people in the county in which the conviction had been obtained, in holding that it was unwarranted on account of the notorious bad character of the complainant.

As soon as the order granting the commutation of sentence was signed it was transmitted to the prison commission with instructions to notify the sheriff at once, so that the hanging might not take place. In connection with his granting the order of commutation, the governor issued the following signed statement explanatory of his act:

This application for commutation from a death sentence to imprisonment for life of a Negro convicted of assaulting a white woman is remarkable. The evidence, if credible, warrants the verdict.

The woman was a depraved character, who, the evidence shows, by her improper relations, separated a Negro from his wife. Her business was that of unlawfully selling liquor.

When the offense was committed, she did not know the name of her assailant, although she must have known Lige Lane, the defendant, who owed her money for some corn liquor. Her son, to whom she told the circumstances asked the deputy sheriff to arrest another Negro as the offender.

When Lane was arrested on Monday morning, after the previous Saturday night on which the offense was committed, he was at work on the outskirts of Homerville, the scene of the crime.

Ninety per cent. of the white women and 90 per cent. of the white men of Homerville, as certified to me officially by the clerk of the superior court, the judge and solicitor general who tried the case and the woman for assaulting whom Lige Lane is under sentence of death, request me to commute the sentence. The prison commission unanimously recommends it.

I cannot claim to esteem the virtue and the safety of the women of Clinch County more than those who have urged upon me the exercise of clemency. The Negro is friendless and without money. It is not a case of power and influence.

The recommendation of the prison commission is approved, and the sentence of Lige Lane is commuted to life imprisonment.

(Signed) JOHN M. SLATON,
Governor.

Everyone knows that if there had been the slightest foundation to the effect that this colored man had committed this crime, the white men and women in his own county would not have petitioned the Governor for commutation of his sentence. The governor instead of being straightforward, frank and brave in facing the facts, writes

WHITE WOMAN SEEK CLEMENCY.

J. S. D. 9-18-13
Homerville Attorney Trying to Save Condemned Negro.

Atlanta, Sept. 1.—Attorney J. S. Dickerson, of Homerville, appeared before the Prison Commission to-day and made a strong appeal for commutation of the sentence of Lige Lane, a Clinch county Negro from death, to life imprisonment. Lane was convicted of criminal assault upon a white woman. The lawyer declared there were grave doubts as to Lane's guilt, and that there was a strong probability of mistaken identification on the part of the woman. The most unusual feature of the plea for commutation was the filing of a petition in behalf of the Negro signed by 95 per cent of the white women of Homerville, urging that clemency be granted. There is no record of a similar appeal within the history of the state.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers. 103

A CASE OF LYNCHING

The Journal & Guide.

In Spartanburg, S. C., a grand jury has indicted four white men for attempt to lynch a Negro last summer. This was the notable case in which the sheriff stood his ground like a man and shot several members of the mob that was trying to storm his jail. The accused Negro was tried in court and completely cleared. He not only proved an alibi, but the testimony of doctors and others showed that the white woman who said she had been attacked was the victim of hysteria and hallucination and had not been harmed by anybody. It was developed also that the members of the mob who attempted the lynching were persons who knew nothing of the case or the parties and who simply seized an excuse for violence and lawlessness. Governor Blease declined to interfere with the proposed work of these patriots; but the fact that the country had a real sheriff prevented the butchery of an innocent man.

Spartanburg county should have had warning enough in the matter of lynching. Twenty odd years ago a white man was arrested there charged with attacking a white girl. He was a stranger in the community and was taken to the scene of the alleged crime and confronted with the alleged victim, surrounded by two or three hundred men, many of them half wild with liquor and excitement and clamoring for his blood. By a curious coincidence, he answered almost exactly the description the girl had given. If she had nodded her head nothing could have saved his life. After agonizing hesitation, she shook her head; and even then some of the mob urged her to reconsider, so that they might have a hanging anyhow. As developed later, the suspected man was the father of a family and a respectable citizen at his own home—and the girl had very strong reasons of her own for trying to have people believe the story she told and for imagining an assailant.

It is a safe plan always to trust the courts and to give every accused person the fair trial and op-

portunity to present a defense guaranteed by the Constitution.—
Roanoke Times.

Lynchings-1913.

Prevented.

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Georgia.

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SLATON SUGGESTS CHANGE OF VENUE

WIRES JUDGE RAWLINGS

Trial of Mrs. Irby's Sayer
Deferred.

Atlanta, Dec. 31.—A change of venue for the three negroes accused of the murder of Mrs. Jefferson Irby was suggested in a telegram sent this afternoon by Gov. John M. Slaton to Judge Rawlings at Louisville, Ga. The negroes were to have been tried at Louisville to-morrow, but Gov. Slaton announced that, pending Judge Rawlings decision upon his request, the suspects would be held in jail in Atlanta.

The murder of Mrs. Irby was an unusually brutal one, and lynching is feared if the negroes are taken back to Louisville for trial. One of the prisoners is said to have confessed.

The sheriff of Jefferson county came to Atlanta and spent most of the day in the Governor's reception room, waiting for assurance that troops would be provided. He stated that he did not propose to budge the negroes toward Louisville unless he had a military escort of two hundred men, and added that he did not propose to be shot up along with the negroes if a lynching took place.

Solicitor General R. Lee Moore also conferred with the Governor as to the situation in Jefferson county.

Lynchings—1913.
Prevented.

MOB STORMS JAIL TO LYNCH NEGRO

Officers Fire Two Volleys Over
Heads of Would-be Lynch-
ers Who Retire and Riddle

Upper Story

Advertiser
12-28-13

CHESTERTON, MD., Dec. 27.—At midnight a mob which had gathered around the Kent County jail here, determined to lynch Norman Mabel, a negro, the self-confessed slayer of John R. Coleman, a farmer, Tuesday night, forced two doors of the jail. Shots were exchanged between the defenders and the attacking crowd, but no one was hit on either side.

The mob was met inside the jail by State's Attorney H. W. Vickers, Sheriff W. E. Brown, and fifteen special deputies, with drawn revolvers. Vickers pleaded with the men to leave the jail. This proving ineffectual, the sheriff ordered his deputies to fire over the heads of the mob. Two volleys brought the infuriated crowd to a halt.

A suppressed growl ran through their ranks and cries of vengeance were heard. Here and there from the crowd came scattered shots, but none of the bullets entered the corridor where the officers were gathered.

The determined front of the officers held the mob at bay, for the time at least, but apparently did not lessen its determination to wreak vengeance upon the negro Mabel. They refused to disperse and crowded close to the broken doors, seemingly waiting for someone to make the first rush against the little band of officers.

Presently five men bolted into the corridor, the leader bearing a sledge hammer. The others in the mob pressed around the door waiting to rush to the assistance of the leaders.

For a moment it looked as if the guards would be overpowered. Former Sheriff William H. McKee, serving as a deputy, faced the would-be-lynchers single-handed, wrenched the hammer from the leader's hand and forced him and his four companions from the corridor.

In sullen silence the mob withdrew a short distance outside, but only to open fire upon the windows on the second floor where Mabel and other negroes under arrest in connection with the murder, are confined.

Volley after volley from half a hundred pistols and shot guns was directed at the second story and scarcely a pane of glass in the windows was left.

The negroes laid down close under the windows to escape the bullets.

Finding its reckless fusillade of no avail, the mob desisted, but only to again crowd close to the jail waiting for an opportunity to make another

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rush. That it would be made seemed certain.

Sheriff Brown and Mr. Vickers instructed the deputies as a last resort to fire into the mob and not over heads.

The midnight attack came after of waiting by the officials. At 10:30 o'clock the first determined effort to force the jail was made. At that time former Judge James Alfred Pearce temporarily quieted the attacking party.

Up to two hours after midnight there had been no renewal of the attack by the mob and its numbers had dwindled greatly. From fully 1,000 men at the outset of the struggle, scarcely 300 remained about the jail at this hour.

Meanwhile the jail's defenders had barricaded the broken doors and were awaiting further developments.

JUDGE CONSTABLE SCORES THE MOB

Advertiser
1-1-14

Trial of Negroes Removed

From Chestertown, Md., on
Account of Local Prejudice
Against Defendants

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Dec. 31.—Heavily guarded by State troops, three negroes were removed from the local jail to Baltimore for safe keeping this afternoon. Two of the negroes—James Paraway and Norman Mabel—were accused of the murder of James R. Coleman, a farmer, and the third was held on suspicion that he had been concerned in the tragedy.

In granting a motion of counsel for Paraway and Mabel for a change of venue, Judge Constable bitterly scored the would-be lynchers. He said the court did not intend to have a mob dictate its action and that State troops had been sent to Chestertown because the court realized that a change of venue might be asked.

The announcement of the transfer of the case to Elkton and the removal of the prisoners was met with mutterings of anger, but the display of military activity prevented any outbreak.

Four companies of State militia had reached here early today to remain during the trial of the negroes. Their coming was totally unexpected as order had been restored since the indictment of the negroes, who had confessed their guilt.

NEGROES IN BALTIMORE

All Three Badly Frightened Until
Safely on Steamer.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 31.—Guarded by detectives and a company of mili-

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tiamen, James Paraway, Norman Mabel and "Tom" Blake, negroes, who narrowly escaped lynching after the murder of James Coleman, a white farmer, near Chestertown, were brought to Baltimore on the State steamer Governor McLean, late today. Several thousand persons were at the wharf when the McLane steamed in, but they were rewarded with only a fleeting glimpse of the prisoners as they were hurried to police station cells.

The negroes were badly frightened until they were safe on the steamer.

The trial of the negroes will take place at Elkton, Cecil County, at the March term of court.

Meanwhile they will be held here, safe from Kent County citizens, whose threatening attitude resulted in a change of venue.

Accused of Rape.**Colored Man is Acquitted
in South Carolina. The
Jury Commended by
The Judge.**

jury was rendered, announcing that Will Fair was a free Negro, with no stain of criminal on him as adjudged by 12 of his peers, the courtroom was crowded with interested spectators, but no demonstration was made. In fact, no disapproval was expressed when the Negro was released.

—Spartanburg Herald. Sept. 21.

Spartanburg, S. C.—At 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury in the case of Will Fair, who was alleged to have committed criminal assault on a 21-year-old white married woman who resided near Glendale on August 18, was acquitted of the offense. The jury had been out since Friday afternoon at 4:57 o'clock, and their decision was awaited by a crowd of interested spectators.

From authorized information, it seems that six of the jurors were for absolute acquittal and the other half dozen, while they were agreed that the Negro was innocent, desired to place the responsibility of his acquittal on another jury. They were evidently of the opinion that the audience in the courtroom were hostile to the prisoner, Will Fair, and they desired to protect him. When the foreman of jury, Joseph Lee, announced the verdict of the jury, Judge Gage said substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury; Inasmuch as you have had the courage to do your duty in this matter, I ought to have the courage to commend you for it. Time will show that your verdict is right. There are many things that can not be proven in evidence, when you sift this thing to the bottom you will find your face to have been set in the right direction. I discharge you."

When the final verdict of the

Lynchings—1913.

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes. 101

Georgia.

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**BLACK FREED OF CHARGE
OF CRIMINAL ASSAULT.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 12-18-13

WAYCROSS, Ga., Dec. 16.—Following one of the most sensational trials known in Ware County in years, William Young, a Negro, charged with criminally assaulting a 14-year-old white girl in the Waresboro district, was acquitted in Superior Court. The defense tore down the allegations of the prosecution, and the girl involved, who spent some time on the stand, made contradictory statements that at the very start caused doubt to exist as to the truth in the case.

J. L. Bird, father of the girl, is a prisoner in jail, charged with shooting Young. Bird claimed he shot Young in an effort to prevent his escape. Young denied the charge at the start, and said he was shot without provocation. Intimations that may result in disclosures of a serious nature were given by attorneys interested. It is the first time such a case has been tried in Ware in years, and is one of the few cases of record where a Negro was turned loose after being charged with such a crime.

937 Woodward Building, Washington D. C.

West Virginia, Hon. Wells Goodykoontz, Member of Congress

Address